

# Giving Back




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## SABBATH AFTERNOON

**Read for This Week's Study:** *Luke 12:16–21, Eccles. 2:18–22, Prov. 27:23–27, 2 Cor. 4:18, Eccles. 5:10, Col. 1:15–17.*

**Memory Text:** “And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them” (*Revelation 14:13*).

As we near the end of our earning years, our financial focus turns toward preserving our assets in anticipation of the end of life. The transition from working to retirement can be a very traumatic experience. In terms of our finances, what is the best way to proceed?

As people get older, they almost naturally begin to worry about the future. The most common fears are: dying too soon (before the family is taken care of); living too long (outliving one's assets or savings); catastrophic illness (all one's resources could go at one time); or mental and/or physical disability (who will take care of me?).

When commenting on these fears, Ellen G. White wrote: “All these fears originate with Satan. . . . If they would take the position which God would have them, their last days might be their best and happiest. . . . They should lay aside anxiety and burdens, and occupy their time as happily as they can, and be ripening up for heaven.” —*Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 1, p. 424.

This week we will review God's counsel regarding our last years. What are things that we should do, what should we avoid doing, and what principles should we follow?

\* Study this week's lesson to prepare for Sabbath, March 11.

## The Rich Fool

**Read** Luke 12:16–21. What’s the relevant message to us here? What strong rebuke did the Lord give to the foolish man, and what should that say to us regarding our attitude toward what we own?

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Though the message is broader than this, one could argue that this was a story Jesus told about what *not to do in retirement*. Accordingly, if a person is quitting work to spend his accumulated assets on himself, he should beware and take this story to heart. The problem is not working hard or getting wealth, particularly as one gets older and, perhaps, even richer. The problem is the attitude toward it. Jesus’ words—“take your ease; eat, drink, and be merry” (*Luke 12:19, NKJV*)—express the real issue here.

“This man’s aims were no higher than those of the beasts that perish. He lived as if there were no God, no heaven, no future life; as if everything he possessed were his own, and he owed nothing to God or man.”—Ellen G. White, *Christ’s Object Lessons*, pp. 257, 258.

If we think only of ourselves and ignore the needs of others and the cause of God during this stage of life, we are following the example of the rich fool. There was no indication in Jesus’ parable that the rich man was lazy or dishonest. The problem was in how he spent what God had entrusted to him. Because we don’t know the day of our death, we should always be ready for it by living to carry out God’s will instead of pursuing a life of selfishness.

The general picture given in the Bible is that a person works and remains productive as long as he or she is able. In fact, it is interesting to note that the authors of the great prophetic books of Daniel and the Revelation were, many believe, both in their 80s when they completed their work. This was at a time when the average age at death was about 50 years. Ellen G. White published some of her best-known and best-loved books, such as *The Desire of Ages*, after about age 70. Age, then, as long as we are healthy, should not mean that we stop being productive and, to whatever extent possible, doing some good.

Jesus counseled those waiting for His second coming not just to watch but to continue working, as well (*Matt. 24:44–46*).

**At any age and with any amount of money, how can we avoid falling into the trap that the man did here? Ask yourself, *What am I living for?***

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## You Can't Take It With You

Someone once asked famous evangelist Billy Graham what surprised him most about life, now that he was old (Graham was in his 60s at the time). Graham's answer? "The brevity of it."

No question, life goes by quickly.

**What** do the following texts teach about human life here? *Ps. 49:17; 1 Tim. 6:6, 7; Ps. 39:11; James 4:14; Eccles. 2:18–22.*

Not only does life go by quickly, but also when you die, you take nothing with you, at least of the material goods that you have accumulated. (Character? That's another story.) "For when he dies he shall carry nothing away" (*Ps. 49:17, NKJV*), which means that he or she leaves it behind for someone else to get. Who will get it, of course, depends upon what plans are made beforehand.

Though, of course, not everyone has an estate per se. Some people, particularly as they have worked through the years, have accumulated some wealth. In the end, what will happen to that wealth after you pass on is really an important question that people should consider.

For those who have possessions at the end of life, no matter how great or small they might be, estate planning can be our final act of stewardship, of carefully managing what God has blessed us with. If you don't have an estate plan that you have created with a will or trust, the state's or civil government's laws can come into play (all this depends, of course, on where you live). If you die without a will, most civil jurisdictions simply pass your assets on to your relatives, whether they need them or not, whether or not they would make good use of the money, and whether or not you would have chosen to give a portion to that person. The church will get nothing. If that's what you want, fine; if not, you need to work out plans beforehand.

In the simplest terms, we can say that because God is the Owner of everything (*see Ps. 24:1*), it would be logical to conclude from a biblical perspective that when we are finished with what God has entrusted to us, we should return to Him, the rightful Owner, what is left, once the needs of loved ones are met.

**Death, as we know, can come at any time, and unexpectedly, too, even today. What would happen to your loved ones were you to die today? What, too, would happen to your property? Would it be distributed as you would like?**

## Begin With Personal Needs

In Old Testament times, many of the children of Israel were farmers and shepherds. Thus, some of God's promised blessings were couched in farm language. For example, in Proverbs 3:9, 10, God says that if we are financially faithful to Him, our "barns will be filled with plenty" (*NKJV*). It is likely that many Christians don't have a barn today. So, we understand that God will bless our work or business if we are willing to follow and obey Him.

**Read** Proverbs 27:23–27. How would you interpret "Be diligent to know the state of your flocks" (*NKJV*) for Christians living today?

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However much the Bible warns against the rich trampling on the poor, or being greedy with their wealth, Scripture never condemns wealth or people's efforts to acquire wealth, provided of course they don't do it dishonestly or through oppressing others. In fact, the texts for today, in Proverbs, indicate that we should be diligent in our financial affairs in order that we may have enough for ourselves and our family. "You shall have enough goats' milk for your food, for the food of your household, and the nourishment of your maidservants" (*Prov. 27:27, NKJV*).

How would we rephrase Proverbs 27:27 for today? Maybe we would suggest, "Review your financial records and determine the state of your affairs." Or "Do a balance sheet and understand your debt-to-equity ratio." From time to time during your earning years, it would be appropriate to review your will or other documents and your present assets and update them as necessary. Such documents as wills and trusts are put in place early in the estate-planning process in order to be a protection against untimely death, or not being able for health reasons to decide about where your assets should go. The idea is to plan ahead for what will happen to your possessions once they are no longer yours.

In short, good stewardship of what God has blessed us with doesn't deal only with what we have while alive but also with what happens after we are gone—because, unless the Lord returns in our lifetime, we will one day be gone while our material possessions, whether a little or a lot, will remain behind. Hence, it is up to us now to make provisions so that what we have been blessed with can be a blessing to others and the furtherance of God's work.

**"For riches are not forever" (*Prov. 27:24, NKJV*). Why is it important to keep this thought before us?**

## Deathbed Charity

**What** principles can we take from the following texts regarding how we should deal with money?

1 Tim. 6:17 \_\_\_\_\_  
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2 Cor. 4:18 \_\_\_\_\_  
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Prov. 30:8 \_\_\_\_\_  
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Eccles. 5:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
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Money can have a powerful hold on human beings, a hold that has led to the ruin of many. Who has not heard of people who have done terrible things because of money—even when they already had a lot of it to begin with?

It doesn't have to be that way, though. By God's power, we can overcome the enemy's attempt to take what was meant to be a blessing (material possessions) and turn them into a curse.

In the context of being a good steward in planning for death, one danger that people face is the temptation to hoard assets now, justifying that hoarding with the idea that, well, "When I die, I can give it all away." Though better than just spending it all now (one billionaire had said that he knew that he would be living right only if the check for his funeral bounced), we can and should do better than that.

"I saw that many withhold from the cause while they live, quieting their consciences that they will be charitable at death; they hardly dare exercise faith and trust in God to give anything while living. But this deathbed charity is not what Christ requires of His followers; it cannot excuse the selfishness of the living. Those who hold fast their property till the last moment surrender it to death rather than to the cause. Losses are occurring continually. Banks fail, and property is consumed in very many ways. Many purpose to do something, but they delay the matter, and Satan works to prevent the means from coming into the treasury at all. It is lost before it is returned to God, and Satan exults that it is so."—Ellen G. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 5, p. 154.

**Why must we be very careful in how we justify our use of whatever material blessings we have?**

## Spiritual Legacy

Though it's hard to know what life would have been like on earth had humans not sinned, one thing we can know for sure: there would have been no hoarding, no greed, no poverty—things that have plagued our world since recorded history. Our sense of ownership, of what we have worked for and, if we did it honestly, is rightfully ours, is nevertheless a manifestation of life in a fallen world. In the end, however, regardless of how much we do or do not own, there's one important point that we should always remember.

**Read** the following texts. What is the central point in them all, and how should that point impact what we do with whatever material means God has blessed us with? (*Ps. 24:1, Heb. 3:4, Ps. 50:10, Gen. 14:19, Col. 1:15–17*).

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We are stewards and managers of what God has entrusted to us; that is, He ultimately owns it all, and He is the one who gives us life, existence, and the strength to have anything at all. It is only logical, then, that when we are finished with what God has given us, and have taken care of our family, we should return the rest to Him.

“In giving to the work of God, you are laying up for yourselves treasures in heaven. All that you lay up above is secure from disaster and loss, and is increasing to an eternal, an enduring substance” “[and] will be registered to your account in the kingdom of heaven.”—Ellen G. White, *Counsels on Stewardship*, p. 342.

There are many advantages to giving now, while we live. Here are a few:

1. The donor actually can see the results of the gift—a new church building, a young person in college, an evangelistic campaign funded, and so on.
2. The ministry or person can benefit now when the need is greatest.
3. There is no fighting among family or friends after your death.
4. It sets a good example of family values of generosity and love for others.
5. It minimizes estate tax consequence.
6. It guarantees that the gift will be made to your desired entity (no interference from courts or disgruntled relatives).
7. It demonstrates that the heart of the donor has been changed from selfish to unselfish.
8. It stores up treasures in heaven.

**Further Thought:** Ellen G. White wrote two chapters on this important topic of distribution of our assets. See “To (Aged and) Wealthy Parents,” in *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 3, pp. 116–130, and “Wills and Legacies,” in *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 4, pp. 476–485.

There also is a section that discusses estate planning in *Counsels on Stewardship*, pp. 323–335. Ellen G. White also wrote: “That which many propose to defer until they are about to die, if they were Christians indeed they would do while they have a strong hold on life. They would devote themselves and their property to God, and, while acting as His stewards, they would have the satisfaction of doing their duty. By becoming their own executors, they could meet the claims of God themselves, instead of shifting the responsibility upon others.”—*Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 4, p. 480.

What does she mean by “becoming their own executors”? In a typical will, the one making the will appoints an executor to distribute the assets following his death in harmony with his wishes as expressed in the will. By becoming your own executor, you simply distribute your assets yourself while you are living. By doing so, you will have the satisfaction of seeing the results and of knowing that you are handling God’s entrusted talents properly.

For the Christian, the second coming of Christ is the “Blessed Hope.” We all have imagined how awesome it will be to see Jesus coming in the clouds of heaven. We are eager to hear the words, “Well done” (*Matt. 25:21*). But what if we should be laid to our rest before Jesus returns? If we have followed His revealed will, we can have the satisfaction now of seeing the work go forward because of our efforts, knowing that because of our estate plan, the work will continue after we are gone.

### Discussion Questions:

- 1 Though we can lay up treasure in heaven now, why is that not the same thing as trying to earn, or even “buy,” your way to salvation?
- 2 While we should be generous in giving with what we have now, we also should be wise. How often have we heard people, particularly date-setters, make appeals for money because such and such an event is going to happen at such and such a date, and so because our money will be useless then, we’d better send it into his or her ministry now? How can we learn to discern between this trickery and legitimate ways that we can use our money even now for the cause of God?

## Meet Them Where They Are

By ANDREW MCCHESENEY

Simo Vehkavuori, a retired pastor, sensed an inner voice inviting him to keep on walking after he arrived at a lake crowded with sunbathers and swimmers in Finland. Simo followed a path past several smaller lakes. “Go farther,” the inner voice said. Simo reached a small lake and saw four young people seated on the ground. “Would you like to hear a story from the Finnish Civil War a hundred years ago?” he asked.

“Yes, please tell us!” they said.

When Simo finished the story, he said, “Excuse me, but do you mind if I ask you how you feel about religion?”

“We believe in God,” they said.

“Would you like to hear how I became a Christian?” he asked.

When he finished, he mentioned that he had several cards for online Bible studies. The young people were interested, and Simo found he had exactly four cards in his pocket. “Wow!” a young woman exclaimed. “The Lord knew that there were four of us. That is why you had four cards with you!”

At another lake, Simo approached a young woman who was sunbathing. “Would you like to hear a story from the Finnish Civil War?” he asked.

After the story, he asked how she felt about religion and told how he had become a Christian. Seeing that she was interested, he said, “I have a book called *Steps to Christ* at home. Would you mind waiting 20 minutes?”

She agreed. When he returned with the book and a Bible-study card, she said, “When you left, I started timing you on my watch. It took you only 15 minutes.” She gratefully accepted the gifts.

Another time, Simo went up to a married couple with their teen son. “Would you like to hear a story from the Finnish Civil War?” he asked. Afterward, when he asked how they felt about religion, the parents replied that they had a major problem at home. Their son was using drugs. “We need to pray together,” Simo said. The woman began to cry. After praying, Simo said, “I would like to share with you a book, but it is at my home.”

“We can go in our car,” the man said. At his home, Simo gave the grateful couple *Steps to Christ* and a Bible study-card.



Simo believes God is blessing his efforts to meet people in secular Finland. No one has ever refused his offer to tell how he became a Christian. His mission outreach, he said, is inspired by the example of Paul. “I am convinced that we should go out to meet people and not wait for them to come to us,” he said.

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*This mission story illustrates Spiritual Growth Objective No. 5 of the Seventh-day Adventist Church’s “I Will Go” strategic plan, “To disciple individuals and families into Spirit-filled lives.” Read more: [IWillGo2020.org](http://IWillGo2020.org).*



## ***Part I: Overview***

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We need to trust in God (*Matt. 6:24–27*) and not invest our trust and love in money (*Matt. 6:24*). We can take care of our possessions (*Prov. 27:23*), be prudent (*Prov. 6:8, Prov. 10:5*), and do so without anxiety (*Matt. 6:34*), dedicating our lives to proclaiming the power of God (*Ps. 71:18*). When aged and frail (*Eccles. 12:1–8*), we can still bear fruit for the Lord (*Ps. 92:14*), with His help (*Ps. 71:17, 18*), because He promises to take care of us (*Isa. 46:4; Ps. 92:12, 14*). Then we will have peace when our breath of life returns to the Creator, by whom all was made (*Col. 1:16*).

Our life and riches do not last forever (*Prov. 27:24*), our possessions will be passed on to others (*Ps. 49:10*), and we cannot take anything with us beyond this life (*Eccles. 5:15*). So, whenever possible, “a good man leaveth an inheritance to his children’s children” (*Prov. 13:22*); however, he must do it in such a way as to prevent disputes among them. In drawing up a will, we must not think of our own earthly interests only and fail to be generous toward God. This failure was the ruin of the foolish rich man in Jesus’ parable (*Luke 12:19, 20*).

When we acknowledge all that God is to us (*Ps. 24:1*) and live for His glory (*1 Cor. 10:31*), we set our mind on the unseen, which is eternal (*2 Cor. 4:18*). We await the city with foundations (*Heb. 11:10*), whose Builder and Maker is God, instead of investing all our time and attention in amassing temporary riches (*1 Tim. 6:17*).

By investing in God’s work (*Mal. 3:8–10*), we leave behind a faith legacy. Then, one day, when we rest from our labors, our good works will follow us (*Rev. 14:13*) because God will be glorified in them—even in our absence.

## ***Part II: Commentary***

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### **Trust in God**

All things come through God the Son and were made for Him (*Col. 1:16*). However, because money “meets every need” (*Eccles. 10:19, NRSV*), we cling to it, despite being only temporary custodians of such means. The tendency to love money (*1 Tim. 6:10*) is condemned in the Scriptures (*Matt. 6:24*).

Replacing trust in God with love for, and hope in, created things is foolishness (*Jer. 5:4; Rom. 1:21, 22*). The god of this age distorts our understanding of reality and blinds our mind so that God’s glory in Christ cannot be seen (*2 Cor. 4:3, 4*).

Without faith, we lose hope’s firm foundation (*Heb. 11:1*). We are

assailed by the fear of death (*Heb. 2:15*) and anxiety (*Matt. 6:34*). Thus, we stubbornly hold on to things, resisting the command to return to God what belongs to Him.

If, after withholding from God what belongs to Him, we turn back to God (*Mal. 3:7*), faith will bring forth hope, salvation, and good works (*Eph. 2:8–10*). God's love will cast out fear (*1 John 4:18*), and there will be hope because He will never leave us nor forsake us (*Heb. 13:5*).

### Prepare for the Future

The labor in Eden was part of the Garden's delights (*Gen. 2:15*). After sin, survival depended on "labor" and "the sweat of thy face" (*Gen. 3:17–19*). The Bible enjoins us to engage in honest labor (*Exod. 20:9*) and care for our possessions (*Prov. 27:23*), as well as to make provision for the future (*Prov. 6:8, Prov. 10:5*) while we are able to work.

However, we become weaker as we age (*Eccles. 12:1–8*), and we ask God not to abandon us (*Ps. 71:18*). Despite our physical decline, we can still bear fruit for God (*Ps. 92:14*), who promised to care for us in our old age (*Isa. 46:4*).

Riches do not last forever (*Prov. 27:24*), our possessions will be passed on to others (*Ps. 49:10*), and we cannot take anything with us beyond this life (*Eccles. 5:15*). For these reasons, we should endeavor to honor God now (*Prov. 3:9, 10*).

### The Blessings

God gives us blessings and salvation, along with the commission to pass these blessings on to future generations. In the Old Testament, the word "covenant" also has the meaning of a will with conditional clauses for the beneficiaries to receive an inheritance.

In this divine will are included material blessings, such as the land of Canaan (*Gen. 15:18*), becoming a great nation (*Gen. 12:2, Gen. 15:5*), and abundant material possessions (*Deut. 28:11*). There also are spiritual promises: the Messiah (*Gal. 3:16*) and the commission to take these blessings to all nations (*Gen. 12:3; Gal. 3:8, 14*). All those who live by faith are beneficiaries of this will, receive this commission, and need not fear because they are under God's care.

The New Testament also presents the meaning of this legacy of material and spiritual blessings from God to His people. The Greek word *diatheke* (*Gal. 3:15–18; Heb. 9:16, 17*) means the will and last wish of the testator, in the sense of a one-sided relationship. In this arrangement, the heir of faith need only accept the offer. We, who are the beneficiaries of the will (*diatheke*) executed with Christ's blood (*Matt. 26:28*), are given the responsibility to convey to future generations the legacy of this will (*Gen. 9:9, Gen. 17:9*), as reflected in the patriarchal blessings (*Heb. 6:13–18*) and the church's mission to preach to all nations (*Matt. 28:19*).

### Return the Lord's Legacy

All the blessings received during our lifetime should be faithfully used to glorify God (*1 Cor. 10:31, Mal. 3:8–10*). We glorify Him by sharing directly with, and through, the church all that He gives us. Bible examples that demonstrate this principle are as follows:

*Abraham:* God praised Abraham for instructing his family “after” him to continue to serve the Lord after his death (*Gen. 18:17–19*).

*David:* David appointed his son Solomon as his heir. David also ensured that his son received a material and spiritual legacy to continue the work that God had given David, which David himself was unable to accomplish personally.

After being generous with God's work throughout his life, David, now an old man, offered the resources he had prepared, both personal and from his kingdom, to build the temple (*1 Chron. 29:2, 3*). This work would begin approximately three years after his death (*2 Chron. 3:2*) and would serve as a witness to all nations (*2 Chron. 6:32, 33*).

For centuries, the temple was a powerful missionary project, originally planned and funded by David, attracting millions of people to the house of prayer, and it was intended for all nations (*Isa. 56:3–7*). This work materialized only through the determination of David to return to God what he had received from Him throughout his life and at the end of it (*1 Chron. 29:14*).

David's story shows us that our commitment to God is lifelong. If we invest in God's kingdom in this life, as David did, we will leave behind us a legacy that will continue after our lives end. So we must put our affairs in order. This task may involve sorting through our possessions and providing for our heirs in such a way that they may continue to witness for Christ after we are gone.

### Our Part in the Covenant

Jesus renewed the divine testament with us (*Mark 14:24, Heb. 12:24*) to be preached to the whole world (*Matt. 28:19*). As with Abraham and David, the material possessions and the spiritual legacy that God gives us should continue to promote the succession of the gospel in the family and in the church for the salvation of all nations.

The divine testament enjoins God's people to faithfulness and generosity in tithes and offerings. Such faithful and generous giving will impress upon the nations that the blessings received by God's people (*Mal. 3:12*) come from obedience to Him. The blessings should extend to the children forever (*Deut. 12:28*). That is why possessions also were brought to the temple during spiritual revivals (*Exod. 35:20–29; 2 Chron. 31:1–12; Neh. 10:37, 38; Mal. 3:6–12*) or, in New Testament times, were laid at the apostles' feet (*Acts 2, Acts 4:34–37*).

“A flood of light is shining from the word of God, and there must be an awakening to neglected opportunities. When all are faithful in giving back to God His own in tithes and offerings, the way will be opened for the world to hear the message for this time. . . . Had the purpose of God been carried out by His people in giving to the world the message of mercy, Christ would, ere this, have come to the earth, and the saints would have received their welcome into the city of God.”—Ellen G. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 6, pp. 449, 450.

The testament (the gospel) announced to Abraham (*Gal. 3:8*) must be proclaimed by preaching, first to those who are closest to us (as in the time of the patriarchs) and then to the ends of the earth. Only then will both Jews and Gentiles be blessed with the legacy of faith that was passed on to us by the family or the church (*Isa. 52:10, Acts 1:8, Acts 13:47*). Thus, the message that “their works do follow them” (*Rev. 14:13*) shows us that our personal example and faithfulness with our possessions will continue to witness to future generations after we are no longer here.

### ***Part III: Life Application***

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Our life is a living testament, communicating to future generations the sacred legacy placed in our hands. Ultimately, all that we are given is continually returned to God.

Ask a class member to read aloud the quotations below. Then discuss with your class the questions that follow.

#### **The Daily Testament**

“Dying legacies are a miserable substitute for living benevolence. The servants of God should be making their wills every day, in good works and liberal offerings to God.”—Ellen G. White, *Counsels on Stewardship*, p. 326.

**How are good works and generous offerings connected to faith (*Eph. 2:8–10*)? Why?**

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**After God's People Are Gone**

“They should arrange their property in such a manner that they may leave it at any time.”—Ellen G. White, *Counsels on Stewardship*, p. 328. God plans deeds since ancient times (*2 Kings 19:25*).

**Why is it important to plan and make arrangements beforehand, especially concerning property, so that we may be ready to “leave it at any time”?**

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**Our Sacred Duty**

“Many manifest a needless delicacy on this point [drawing up a will]. . . . But this duty is just as sacred as the duty to preach the word to save souls.”—Ellen G. White, *Counsels on Stewardship*, pp. 323, 324.

**How is the drawing up of a will a duty as sacred as the duty “to preach the word to save souls”? Why?**

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